CONTRIBUTION OF GREEDINESS, ATTACHMENT AND ANGER IN THE DETERMINATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS

A

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INTRODUCTION

CONSIOUSNESS: Consciousness is the state or quality of awareness or of being aware of an external object or something within oneself. It has been defined variously in terms of sentience, awareness, the ability to experience or to feel, wakefulness, having a sense of selfhood or soul, and the executive control system of the mind. According to Ericssion & Simon, (1984) 'The people have quite good access to their complex mental processes. 'Brazdau (2014) in his consciousness quotient inventory has composed seven constructs which comprise the consciousness Quotient. The consciousness quotient is a composite psychological construct based on list of traits, skills and abilities, providing a detailed description of conscious awareness and experience.

The Consciousness Quotient Inventory (CQ)

The Consciousness Quotient Inventory (CQi**)** is a composite psychological construct based on a list of traits, skills and abilities that describe the conscious experience. The CQi is composed of seven dimensions: physical, emotional, cognitive, social-relational, self, inner growth and spiritual. These seven dimensions are the main seven factors of the consciousness Quotient inventory. The CQi explores these dimensions, using questions scored with a Likert scale with six degrees.

1. Physical Consciousness (CQ): The physical CQ refers to the capacity for awareness of one's body and of the actual elements of the environment. This factor includes various traits, skills and abilities, body posture, tone of voice, awareness of senses (e.g., smell, taste, touch), psychosomatic connections detecting automatic movement of the body (e.g. automatic eating behaviours), awareness of the bio-energy of the body, and a connection with one's physical surroundings. It is thus possible to identity the problems of one's body in relation to the outer world. Breathing, conscious cooking and observing body movements comprise a few exercises that help to increase the physical CQ.

2. Emotional Consciousness (CQ): The emotional CQ refers to the capacity for awareness of one's emotions and feelings, and their development and interactions. The emotional CQ includes traits, skills and abilities related to the emotional world, such as empathy, emotional

validation, openness, recognition of people's emotions, detecting the automatic patterns in emotional life, mirroring others, emotional acceptance, emotional intelligence, the ability to select among emotions and to sustain positive emotions, adapting emotional responses to various social contexts, and acceptance of any emotional reaction that may appear.

3. Cognitive Consciousness (CQ): The cognitive CQ refers to the capacity for awareness of one's own ideas and thoughts, of the cognitive flow in general. The cognitive experience is related to thinking, reflection, judgment, patterns of understanding and ways of meaning-making. It includes specific traits, skill and abilities, such as system-thinking, intuition, awareness of cognitive filters, meta cognitions, self-reflection, detection of cognitive biases, accepting indecision, flexibility in thinking, critical thinking, present moment awareness, awareness of the limits of words, attention regulation, an ability to act with intention, decision-making, meaningfulness, acceptance of multiple perspectives, cognitive openness, creativity, the ability to have a overview of a specific topic or situation, and the ability to manage the flow of thoughts.

4. Social- Relational Consciousness (CQ): The social-relational experience refers to the capacity for awareness of the relations and connections with the people around us and the communities. The social-relational CQ includes traits skills and abilities related to parental relationship, close relationships, social interactions, perception of others' communications, styles, detecting social deception, cognitive empathy, social intuition, flexibility in social behaviours, out prospection, awareness of in-out groups, stereotypes, cognitive oneness when discussing matters with others, detecting the hidden agendas of the people we listen to or talk to and conversational skills.

5. Self (Identity) Consciousness (CQ): The self CQ refers to the capacity for awareness of one's self and one's own ego. The self CQ includes traits skills and abilities related to identity, the self-system, one's image of life, self- awareness , connections between emotions and thinking, an ability to see one's self as objectively as possible, flexibility in ego-related thinking (e.g,. the ability to make and appreciate jokes about the way we are), self-compassion, self-kindness, post- autonomous ego-development traits, awareness of sub personalities,

multicultural self-awareness (e.g. recognizing how cultures you interact with influence your worldview), and autonomy.

6. Inner Growth Consciousness (CQ): The CQ refers to the capacity for awareness of the process of personal development, transformation and growth. The inner growth CQ includes traits, skills and abilities related to the evolution of personality, paradigm shifts, unlearning to the language updating process, accepting criticism, abandoning old perspectives and embracing new ones, noticing resistance to change, learning after peak experiences, detecting the cognitive biases related to learning (e.g. confirmation bias),resilience, awareness of one's level of development, and an ability to sustain new patterns of thinking/feeling while old patterns slowly lose their grip.

7. Spiritual Consciousness (CQ): In the past years, transpersonal Psychology has offered a participatory understanding perspective in spirituality: the spirituality of persons is developed and revealed primarily in the spirituality of their relations with other persons.

According to Brown and Ryan (2003) "Consciousness encompasses both awareness and attention. To be conscious mean to have a degree of witnessing awareness and a degree of freedom of choice when thinking, feeling, sensing and interacting with people and the environment."Fry, Vitucci, & Cedillo, (2003), Townsend, (1984), Malone & Fry, (2003) said that spiritual values emphasize love, care, innovation, affection interconnectedness and better communication. According to Bass, (1998), spirituality spreads altruistic love, care for other, inter connectedness and helps the people upgrading their cognitive consciousness, which makes their life more joyful, interesting and productive. According to Joan Marques (2019) the empirical study of consciousness at work: A review of some important values, discussed from a Buddhist perspective, this article review the elements of consciousness from a Budhist and a non- Buddhist perspective, two practices toward attaining expanded and purified cautiousness will be included: the seven- point mind training and vipassana. Within the western perspective, David Hawkins works on consciousness will be a main guide. In addition, a number of important concepts that contribute to expanded and purified consciousness will be presented. Among these concepts are impermanence, karma, non- harming (ahimsa), ethics, kindness and

compassion, mindfulness, right livelihood, charity, interference, wholesome view collaboration, and fairness. This article may be of use to student and workforce members who consider a Trans disciplinary approach on human wellbeing in personal and professional environments. Pepperell (2018) consciousness as a physical process caused by the organization of energy in the brain, To explain consciousness as a physical process we must acknowledge the role of energy in the brain. Energetic activity is fundamental to all physical processes and causally drives biological behaviour. Recent neuroscientific evidence can be interpreted in a way that suggests consciousness is a product of the organization of energetic activity in the brain. The nature of energy itself, though, remains largely mysterious, and we do not fully understand how it contributes to brain function or consciousness. According to the principle outlined here, energy, along with forces and work, can be described as actualized differences of motion and tension. By observing physical systems, we can infer there is something it is like to undergo actualized difference from the intrinsic perspective of the system. Consciousness occurs because there is something it is like, intrinsically, to undergo a certain organization of actualized differences in the brain.

GREEDINESS: In present times satisfaction of physical needs is the most important objective for the welfare of human beings. Food, clothes, money and shelter are all needed to make life liveable. The word Greed is *"lobh"; it is* an attraction to acquire something that we suppose will satisfy us but it is never ending process. "Greed is the inability to share and prevents one from giving. It could be money, assets or credit for work" (Das & Kumari, 2017). Evolutionary view point proposed that greediness is intrinsic in nature and all individuals are greedy to some extent. Moderate level of greediness is important for human welfare. (Greenfeld, 2001; Williams, 2000). Behavioural theory suggested that individuals learn greediness through observation and imitation of surroundings. The traditional view point advocates that greediness is unethical, immoral or negative in nature. "Greed is the main reason for all sins'' (Tickle, 2004). Greed is not only related to money, there is another, more general form that expresses itself chiefly in an unwillingness to give pleasure to other people. Excessive desire, jealousy,

envy, and selfish nature are fundamental of greed. Greedy people are often avaricious in their attitude towards society and every other individual and are self-centred in nature.

Need < Desire < Greed

After satisfaction of need, desire arises and after satisfaction of desire, greed arises. One can explain greed on three levels or stages. In hierarchy, need is at the bottom and it is a deficiency which comes from the requirements as we need food to live and we need money to buy it. Desire is at middle level and appears after need. When our need of food is satisfied and our hunger is gone; the feeling to eat a little extra as well as delicious is desire. When desire goes out of control, and the individual wants to leave more and more, desire turns into greed and it is at the top most level of hierarchy. Greed can never be satisfied when we crave to have all of it and always want to have it with us.

Greed is closely associated with crime in today's society. White collar offenders are increasing day by day. Main motivation for committing a crime includes greed, pride, jealously, anger and economic inequality etc. Money and property related greedy offenders are increasing day by day in our society. These white collar lawbreakers, who rip-off our country of millions and billions, in mega fraud, are not poor citizens. Among the prominent names are Jeweller Niravmodi, Viaymallya, MehulChoksi, LalitModi and many more offenders who have fled the country after committing the crime. Greed, ownership, jealously, selfishness revenge, faulty upbringing and behaviour are the main reasons behind committing crime in modern India. It is something that force people to do anything whether wrong or right, the purpose is only fulfilment of greed which is not at all good.

Today's world is full of greediness. People help each other because there is some reason behind it. In politics, one can see many kinds of greedy people who do wrong things, for increasing their movable or immovable properties. In the present scenario, it is extremely important to control the ever increasing greediness among the individuals, which is the main cause of corruption.

Kasser and Ahuvia (2001) investigated Materialistic values and well- being in business students. Result suggested that subjects with strongly internalized materialistic values are reported

lowered level of self-actualization and happiness, and high level of anxiety, physical symptoms and unhappiness. Tunlay (2011) studied "Need, greed or opportunity? An examination of who commits benefit fraud and why they do it." The result revealed that most of fraud is motivated by need or greed, with opportunity often acting as a stimulus. D'Souza (2015) studied Greed: Crises, Causes, and Solutions. Result points out that greed, acquisitiveness, and self-indulgence under current social conditions are cause of human suffering and global crises.

L wang, JK Murnighan (2017). On greed, greed is a central element in human existence. It is also frequently mentioned as a factor in many recent organizational and financial scandals. Thus, it was surprising to discover that empirical research on greed is rare. In contrast, however, a variety of different literatures present a rich conceptual foundation for understanding the dynamics of greed and greedy behaviour. We focus on four of these literatures, broadly defined as historical/philosophical, economic, political, and social psychological/game theoretic, to investigate the concept of greed. We identify and explore three of its major characteristics: its moral, cognitive, and emotional elements. In addition, we present a decision process model to synthesize and analyze the dynamics of intuition, emotions, and reasoning that contribute to or inhibit greed. In essence, our discussion addresses the genesis, the catalysts, and the ramifications of greed.

ATTACHMENT: Human being is a social animal and without society it is difficult for him to survive. According to Maslow safety, security and need for belongingness are some of the important needs essential for existence as well as for growth. So in general, it is human nature to be attached to, and associated with objects, and people. Attachment is a specific emotional relationship which involves an expression of care and love, giving pleasure and comfort.

Attachments have many levels of severity and people go to great length to act upon them. Optimal level of attachment to family (children, spouse etc.), objects (house, car, properties), and profession are important for the functioning of society. A patriot's attachment to his country allows him to sacrifice even his life.

In human relationship, Attachment gives rise to the feelings that some are closer than others. Parent feels closer to his/her own child than to someone else's. While these personal

relationships are important for holding society together, excessive attachments can lead to unhealthy possessiveness. The breakdown of the relationship or the loss of something one is attached to causes grief. Excessive attachment can also lead to unrighteous behaviour, such as, favouritism, nepotism and corruption, which is a curse for the society as well as for the individual himself in the long run.

Developing attachment to persons, places objects etc, often proves to be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to the self. This attachment gets deeper and stronger with every successive pleasurable experience. If such attachments are considered as morally good, socially approved and/or practically useful by the society, the individual is recognized, accepted as a successful member of the society. Such attachment develops in the individual a positive and constructive attitude along with human values of service, sacrifices, adventure, heroism, love, compassion etc. However, if the attachments are considered by the society as morally undesirable or socially objectionable, the individual is not accepted and respected by the society and he develops in to a problem person-a problem to himself as well as a problem to the society.

It is a natural phenomenon that we will care for all these people to whom we are attached. Rawatlal, Pillay and Kliewer (2015) deliberated efforts to investigate to socioeconomic status, family- related variables, and caregiver -adolescent attachment. Results indicated that family structure were found associated, with adolescent attachment and higher household incomes associated with less anxious attachment relationships. Barr (2013) attempted to examine the coping strategies, parental attachment and social support in adolescents in relation to their academic stress. The results showed that there were significant relationship variables of coping strategic parental attachment and social support with academic stress. Juliet Hopkins (1990). The observed infant of attachment theory, the infant of attachment theory has been created to explain the behaviour of infants rather than to explain in the free associations of adults on the couch. Consequently few psychotherapists have become attached to it. This would not surprise its originator, John Bowlby, who has recognized our insecure profession's need to cling to established theories and to their parental figures rather than risk exploring new territories. Our clinical work is fraught with anxiety and uncertainty, and we need to rely on familiar theories to

sustain us as we work. As clinicians we value the security provided by the familiar but in our role as scientists we must risk exploring the new. Attachment theory is centrally concerned with this in-built polarity between the need for security and the desire for exploration and mastery of the environment, a polarity that is most obvious in toddlers but is with us throughout life. Why should psychotherapists explore this new territory and familiarize themselves with the attachment infant? One good reason might be a wish not to be left behind. Attachment theory is becoming the chosen language of an increasing number of developmental psychologists and of professional workers in child mental health in both America and Europe. It is, for example, the development within psychoanalysis which is now widely adopted within the World Association for Infant Psychiatry. It has stimulated a significant advance in child development research and its contribution has been widely welcomed by child psychologists.

ANGER: Anger is an emotion prominent and inherent among humans. Yet people have different viewpoints about it. "Love, Care, Help" are important for being a moral being but an expression of anger tends to decrease all these positive traits. Anger is not always a negative emotion. Sometimes, it may act as an agent for bringing about something good. But, most of the time, anger tends to block the power of creativity and innovation. Anger subsides the blossoming beauty of a person, for a person can be lot more productive in a calm state than being in anger. 'Anger burns happiness', A responsible person should start from cantering oneself for giving a great emphasis on healthy life, that starts from eliminating unnecessary anger and budding into a creative being. Anger is the prime causes of destruction, whether it is loss of life or loss of a close relationship, etc.

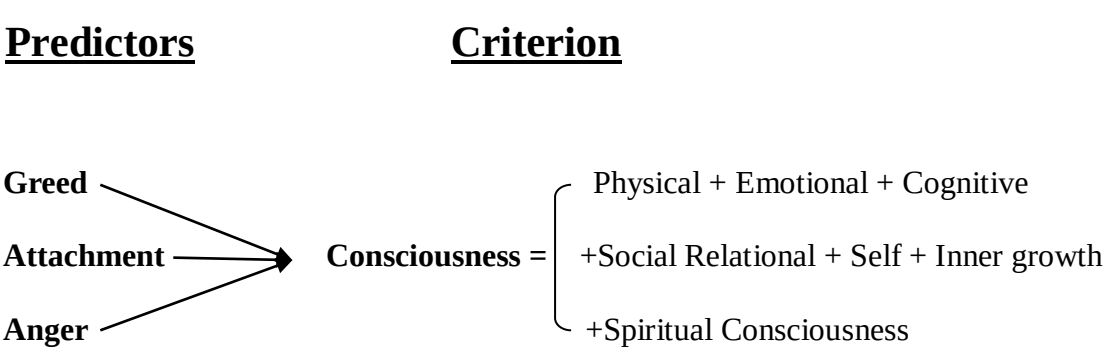
For instance, in the Pulwama attack the Indian CRPF jawans lost their lives due to the Atrocious Behaviour of the Angry Pakistani Terrorists. Since a person is not able to think and act properly under the influence of Anger, one should try to stay cool and calm, even in the most difficult situations. Pillutla & Murnighan (1996) did study on "Unfairness, Anger, and Spite; Emotional Rejection of Ultimatum Offer" The wounded pride/spite model predicts that informed, knowledgeable respondents may react to small ultimatum offers by perceiving them as unfair, feeling anger and acting spitefully.

Das, & Sharma, (2014) found that need for aggression is significantly higher among diabetics in comparison to non-diabetics. When there is an obstruction is the fulfilment of one's desires, there arises frustration which leads to anger. Anger manifests itself in many ways, from loss of tranquillity, to the desire to harm others (or even oneself) mentally or physically. A correlational study on 300 adults indicated that greediness, attachment egotism and anger are related to each other and these all have significantly strong contribution in the determination of stress.

Anger may do more harm than any other motion. First of all it is very common and secondly. It upsets at least two people the aggression and the aggressed against. There are two problems. How to prevent or control your own anger and how to handle someone aggressing against you.

The overall effects of anger are enormous (Nay, 1996). Frustration tells us I' am spouse and child abuse divorce, stormy relationships. Poor physical health (headaches, hypertension, GI disturbances heart attacks), emotional disorders, and so on.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



METHOD

PROBLEM

Is there any contribution of greediness, anger, and attachment in the determination of consciousness among adults?

AIMS

1. To study the contribution of greediness, anger and attachment in the determination of consciousness of adults.
2. To study the contribution of greediness, anger and attachment in the determination of physical consciousness of adults.
3. To study the contribution of greediness, anger and attachment in the determination of emotional consciousness of adults.
4. To study the contribution of greediness, anger and attachment in the determination of cognitive consciousness of adults.
5. To study the contribution of greediness, anger and attachment in the determination of social relational consciousness of adults.
6. To study the contribution of greediness, anger and attachment in the determination of self-consciousness of adults.
7. To study the contribution of greediness, anger and attachment in the determination of inner growth consciousness of adults.
8. To study the contribution of greediness, anger and attachment in the determination of spiritual consciousness of adults.

HYPOTHESES

1 There is no relation between greediness, attachment, anger and consciousness of adults.

2 There is no relation between greediness, attachment, anger and physical consciousness of adults.

3 There is no relation between greediness, attachment, anger and emotional consciousness of adults.

4 There is no relation between greediness, attachment, anger and cognitive consciousness of adults.

5 There is no relation between greediness, attachment, anger and social relational consciousness of adults.

6 There is no relation between greediness, attachment, anger and self-consciousness of adults.

7 There is no relation between greediness, attachment, anger and inner growth consciousness of adults.

8 There is no relation between greediness, attachment, anger and spiritual consciousness of adults.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

1. **Greediness:** Greed can be defined as the selfish desire to possess with, substance, object, people, power, status, appreciation or attention far beyond what is required for basic human need and comfort.(Robertson, 2013)
2. **Attachment:** Attachment is a close bond of a person with people or objects that involves a desire for regular contact and feeling of distress occurs during, separation from it.
3. **Anger:** When there is an obstruction in the fulfilment of one's desires, there arises frustration which leads to anger. Anger manifests itself in many ways, from loss of tranquillity, to the desire to harm others mentally or physically.
4. **Consciousness;** consciousness is the state or quality of awareness or of being aware of an external object or something within oneself.

(i) Physical Consciousness: refers to the ability of being conscious of the body and organism, and of the physical elements of the environment.

(ii) Emotional Consciousness: describes the ability of being conscious of one's own emotion and feelings.

(iii) Cognitive Consciousness: refers to the ability of being conscious of one's own ideal, of the mental stream.

(iv) Social- Relational Consciousness: refers to the ability of being conscious of human relationships and the people one interacts with.

(v) Self- Consciousness: refers to the consciousness of self or Self- Awareness. It refers to the ability of being conscious of one's own self. This factor describes the ability of the reflexivity of the human being, of being able to look upon itself in an objective way.

(vi) **Spiritual Consciousness:** refers to the ability of being conscious about oneself as a part of the universe, and describes the ability to be conscious of the multiple connections with the surrounding life.

(vii) **Inner- Growth Consciousness**: refers to the capacity of awareness of the process of personal development, transformation and growth. It also refers to the skills, traits and abilities related to the evolution of personality

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

On the basis of previous relevant researches, such as those by Das & Sharma (2004), Das & Sharma (2017) and Das & Kumari (2017) on the significant contributions of Greediness, attachment and anger in the determination of stress it is expected that these predictors may create obstructions in achieving highest level of human consciousness. The researcher is curious to know the related contribution of each of these predictors in the determination of the criterion variable i.e. Consciousness. The researcher is also curious to know the extent to which greediness is related to physical consciousness, since greediness is concerned with accumulation of physical and materialistic goods. Similarly anger and attachment may be more related to emotional and social consciousness. So contribution of these predictors will also be studied in the determination of the seven dimensions of consciousness. The researcher ultimately aims to study the contribution (negative or positive) of these predictors in the determination of highest level of consciousness i.e. Spiritual consciousness. This will help in investigating scientifically the contribution of these predictors in achieving spiritual consciousness, which leads to realization of self in order to achieve ultimate happiness.

Relevant research studies such as those of Brown & Ryan (2003) and Pepperell (2018) on consciousness, Malone & Fry (2003) on spirituality, Bass (1998) on role of altruistic love in determination of cognitive consciousness, Hopkins (1990 on attachment, Long Wang (2011) on Greediness and Clay Tucker (2007) on anger, do not provide any knowledge about the contributions of greediness, attachment and anger in the determination of consciousness. Therefore the investigator is curious to understand the extent and direction to which greediness, attachment and anger contribute to different types of consciousness.

VARIABLES

PREDICTOR VARIABLES

1. Anger
2. Greediness
3. Attachment

CRITERION VARIABLE

Consciousness which includes

Seven types of Consciousness: 1. Physical consciousness, 2. Emotional consciousness, 3. Cognitive consciousness, 4. Social relational consciousness, 5. Self-consciousness, 6. Inner growth consciousness, 7. Spiritual consciousness

SAMPLE

A sample of 300 adults (150 male and 150 female) between the age ranges of 20 to 60 years, will be selected by quota sampling technique. The sample would include high and middle income groups between income of Rs 50,000/ to per month Rs 1.5 lacs per month.

AGE	**GENDER**		
20-60	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Total number of subjects	**150**	**150**	**300**

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Male / Female Subjects will be included. Both male and female subjects will be included in the sample, since both have consciousness, but their levels of consciousness may differ. So both are included in the sample.
- Subjects within age range of 20-60 years will be included. Since Consciousness develops fully during adulthood the age range of 20 to 60 years are taken in the sample.
- At least 12^{th} class pass educated cases are included in the sample, as they are able to read, understand and respond the items in the scales administered on them.
- Educated subjects will be included. (At least 12^{th} class pass) The mental state of individuals of very low or very high income group would be complex and hence their consciousness would be affected by many other predictors.

- High and middle income groups between to Rs50,000/-1.5 lacs per month income will be included. Since it is an exploratory study the investigator has selected middle income group.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Persons suffering from mental or physical disease will be excluded from the sample.
- Illiterate people will be excluded.

TOOLS

1. CONSCIOUSNESS QUOTIENT INVENTORY (CQ-i): by Brazdau and Opariuc, 2014:

The inventory was constructed by Brazdau (2014) which consists of 249 items. The CQ Inventory has 7 seven scales measuring 7 types of consciousness: (1) Physical consciousness (37 items), (2) Emotional Consciousness (30 items), (3) Cognitive Consciousness (51 items), (4) Spiritual Consciousness (36 items), (5) Social- Relation Consciousness, (27 items) (6.) Self Consciousness (19 items), (7) Inner Growth Consciousness, (37 items).

It is based on Likert scale; scores ranging from 1 points (Almost never) to 6 points (Almost always).

Almost never (Definitely no)	**Very rarely (Once in a while)**	**Occasionally (Seldom)**	**Quite often (Sometimes)**	**Very frequently (Usually)**	**Almost always (Definitely yes)**
N	**VR**	**0**	**S**	**VF**	**A**
1pts.	**2pts.**	**3pts.**	**4pts**	**5pts**	**6pts.**

2. "KNOW YOURSELF" (GREEDINESS SCALE) by Das & Sharma, 2012:

The scale consists of 34 items which are related to greed with maximum score of 136 and minimum score was 34. The answers are to be given in the form of Never/Sometimes/Often/Always, which were scored as 1,2,3,4. The test-retest reliability was r =.767. Content validity of the greed scale was obtained which came out to be .62 and criterion validity of the scale were obtained which came out to be r =.64. Higher the obtained score, higher the level of greediness. It has percentile norms and Z score norms.

3. "KNOW YOURSELF" (ATTACHMENT SCALE) by Das & Sharma, 2012:

The scale consists of 21 items which are related to attachment with maximum score of 84 and minimum score was 21. The answers are to be given in the form of Never/Sometimes/Often/Always, which were scored as 1,2,3,4. Item number 9, 12, 18, 19, 20, 17 had negative scoring and the responses were therefore scored as 4, 3, 2, 1. Split Half Reliability (Odd-Even Method) of the scale is .70. The content validity of the test was found to be .63. Higher the obtained score, higher the level of attachment. The test was standardized on 300 persons providing percentile norms and Z score norms.

4. "KNOW YOURSELF" (ANGER SCALE) by Das & Sharma, 2012:

The scale consists of 30 items which are related to anger with maximum score of 120 and minimum score was 30. The answers are to be given in the form of Never/Sometimes/Often/Always, which were scored as 1,2,3,4. The score range is from 30 to 120, if any item is not answered, it is awarded with score 1, Sum of all responses is considered as the total anger score of the individual. Higher the obtained score, higher the level of Anger. The scale was re-administered on the same sample after a gap of 25 days and the coefficient of correlation between two set of scores came out be r = .86, which shows high test retest reliability. Criterion validity, scores on Anger scale were found to be negatively correlated (r = -0.85) with Well Being scores of PGI well Being Scale, indicating high construct validity. It was standardized on a sample of 300 persons, providing percentile norms and Z score norms.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Correlational design will be used for the present investigation by the researcher.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In the present research Product Moment coefficient of Correlation would be calculated to test the hypotheses and Multiple Regression Analysis would be done to assess the contribution of Greediness, Attachment, and Anger in the determination of consciousness among adult men and women.

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